LIED ABOUT SPANKINGS.

REFORMATORY RECORDS CONTRA-DICT CONFICTS.

They Also Contradtet the Juggled Figures that Had Reen Presented by the Prosccation More Testimony from Former Inmaten to the Kindness and Patraces of

witness at vesterday's session of the committee appointed by Gov. Flower to find out the facts the charges made by ex-convicts and others Early in the investigation the prosecution put in fgures to show that spanking had increased at a tremendous rate in the Reformatory. The figures were incomplete and confusing, and people who knew nothing about it probably thought the record an extremely bad one. Mr. Hoppe went through the books of the institution after this testimony and got all the figures. He was questioned about them yesterday.

The figures show a very different state of affairs than that Papresented by the prosecution. They are given in full below. Briefly, only 29% per cent, of the inmates have been punished in the past five years. Of all the persons taken to the bathroom in that Cm . 39 per cent, more than one-third, have been let off with no punishment. The total spankings in the institution average less than one and one-half a day, and this in a population of nearly 1,500 felons. Bedes giving figures Mr. Hoppe's testimony went far toward clearing away the fog that surroundthe matter of the investigation into crime known as the January deal. Hoppe had the facts at his finger's His testimony was explicit and proved conclusively that no injustice was done to the persons accused and that sufficient precaution was taken to avoid mistakes. In addition to this testimony Col. Bryan gave valuable

All the morning session of the committee was evoted to listening to the testimony of former inmates of the institution who feel grateful toward Superintendent Brockway and the Reformatory and who protest against the desperate attempt that is being made to ruin it. They took the chance of having their former misdeeds recalled and exaggerated by the unscrupulous newspaper that is back of the prosecu-

John Green was called first. He was paroled in June. He had volunteered as a witness because he believed that the institution had made a man him, and that the attacks upon it were unfustfiable. He liked Mr. Brockway and the ofcials because they had treated him with kindness. Green testified first to his reception at the Reformatory and his first interview with Mr Brockway. The Superintendent talked kindly o him and explained the methods in the institution and the chaptes he had of regaining his ing his confinement he was on duty on the guard room floor, where Mr. Brockway interviewed inmates who had complaints to make. These interviews take place every evening. Green said that on an average forty-five inmates saw the were of all sorts.

What was Mr. Brockway's manner toward these inmates who came to make complaints?"

He always treated them kindly so far as I saw and heard," replied Green. "He would ask them what their trouble was, and would encourask him when he was going to earn his way out. and would tell him to keep on trying." Q.—In these interviews did you ever see Mr. Brockway strike an inmate? A.—I never did.

ifr.
Q.—Did he ever speak angrily to inmates? A.—
He never did.
Q.—Did you ever hear him use profane language? A.—I never did.
Ex-Judge Gilbert's cross-examination was short, and nothing came of it.
Mr. Stanchfield called John White. White is a fine-looking young man, and everybody was

Mr. Stanchfield called John White. White is a fine-looking young man, and everybody was surprised when he swore that he had been an ismate of the Reformatory. He was sent to Elmira in September, 1862, and stayed there nine-teen months. His testimony was similar to that of Green. While he did not earn his parole within one year, as he might have done, he had no complaint to make. He thought the treatment of all the inmates, so far as he had seen, had been fair.

On cross-cramination of the control had been fair.

On cross-examination ex-Judge Gilbert asked him if he had ever suffered injustice in connection with the investigation of complaints against him. White said he thought there were occasions when he had not had the benefit of the

the Reformatory, and was entirely without the influence of the officers. He was a voluntary witness. His testimony was to the same effect as the others.

The witness said that, so far as the five years he spent in the Reformatory were concerned, he knew that the stories told of cruelies there were false. In the ups and downs of his prison life, which were many, he had never been treated unjustly. He had never known any injustice to be done to other inmates, and he had never seen a blow struck by officers of the institution. At the Suggestion of Mr. Deyo the witness was asken what he had observed as to the general treatment of the inmates by Mr. Brock way. He replied:

"His manner was stern, but he was fair and just. I have seen him go about the institution and shops and encourage men. As a general thing, they were glad to see him, and he spoke piceasantly. He never called one a name that I heard."

Smith was then asked particularly about the two times he had been paroled and his parole taken from him. The first time he canne to New York after parole he got drunk and stayed drunk a month. For that he was reduced to the rank of inmate again. The account ime he was on parole and was working fit the institution he went off one night and got drunk in Elmira. He came back to the Reformatory drunk. He was degraded again. Nearly all the troubles Smith had ever had, he said, was due to drink. It was what led him into the scrape that landed him in the Reformatory.

"Bo you drink now?" asked Mr. Stanchfield." I do not." said Smith. "I reformed and wore off before I left the institution."

Smith told ex-Judge Gilbert that he knew of one other case like his own, where the inmate had been twice paroled and twice had forfeited his freedom. Mr. Gilbert tried to create the impreasion by his questions that in Smith's case and in this other case the parole had been forfeited merely because the mea were good workmen, and the institution did not wish to lose lits grip on them. He beat about the bush some lime and then asked the abo

Devo. "The next time," said Smith, "Mr. Brockway sent for me and said: Well Smith, you have singraced yourself again." I tried to lie out of

it, but finally I conferred, and he said: 'I have got to degrade you.' My maximum time would have been out in a few months, and I asked him if he would not let me off this time. He said he wouldn't. You have got to stop this, he said, it would rather give you \$300 out of my own pocket than degrade you. Smith, but it must be done. This drinking is your fault. You must reform."

"And have you reformed?" was asked.

"You, sir. I have," said Smith.

"Ow. Smith, tell me," said Dr. Flint, "do you think that it was a good thing that you were arrested and your parole taken from you those two times? I mean a good thing for yourself?"

"I do now," said Smith: "I think it was the best thing for me."

Move to Finite This Afternoon, and
Will Finish Taking Testimony on Friday.

Oscar Hoppe, the executive clerk of the Elmira Reformatory, was the most important witness at vesterilay's session of the committee.

The part many in mean a good thing for "I do now," said Smith; "I think it was the best thing for me."

"Could you have stopped the use of liquor at that time without being locked up and kept away from temptation entirely?"

"I could not at that time have stopped it."

Said Smith.

The part many and said Smith; "I think it was the best thing for me."

"Could you have stopped the use of liquor at that time without being locked up and kept away from temptation entirely?"

"I do now," said Smith; "I think it was the best thing for me."

The next man was called Thomas Jones. He has seen out of the Reformatory since 1885 and the institution has had no hold on him for more than eight years. He was a voluntary witness, like the others. The questions about black year and bruised faces were saked of him and he answered as the others hall; he never saw any blows struck, never saw anybody kicked, and never heard any profanity.

Col. Claude Bryan, the head of the military organization in the Reformatory, who is next in rank to Superintendent Brockway, took the witness chair after receas, and ex-Judge Gilbert began to cross-evamine him. Col. Bryan's direct examination was had last week. Mr. Gilbert began with questions about the court martial system. The Colonel said that he was the Judge Advocate of the court, and that there were three members besides himself. The first cases taken up by Mr. Gilbert were the January deal cases.

Much time was apont, over the case of In-

Much time was spent over the case of In-mate Facey, who, the prosecution alleged, was Much time was spent over the case of Inmate Facey, who, the prosecution alleged, was
spanked until he confessed complicity in the
deal just to avoid further punishment. Col.
Bryan was very clear on the question, as Witnesses Halpin and Sample had been. Facey was
spanked simply because he was insolent and
Insubordinate and used the expression: "I don't
give a damn for any of you."

Another case which occupied a great deal of

Another case which occupied a great deal of time was that of a man named Nicholson, who had, like Facey, sworn that he had been frightened into making a confession. Col. Bryan swore that there had been no threatening of any kind in any of the cases. It was possible that some member of the court had said: "Now, you had better tell the truth about this. If you lie about it you will only get deeper into the mire. This, he said, was the strongest language used in any instance. He did not think that that could be construed to be a threat.

"Did you spend any time investigating this matter in the interest of the accused?" asked Mr. Gilbert.

"We certainly did. We did the best we could to get at the truth. That was what we wanted."

"Tell me, sir." demanded Mr. Gilbert, and he repeated the question. Col. Bryan repeated his answer.

At the end of the cross-examination Dr. Flint asked the following series of questions:

Q.—When these men went away what January was it? A.—January, 1893.

Q.—This investigation into abnormal practices was led up to by the Valentine case? A.—It was.

Q.—Do you remember how many men were sent off after this investigation? A.—I think about thirty: perhaps there were more.

Q.—Before the Reilly-Valentine case did you personally know that that crime existed to the extent it did exist? A.—I did not. There had been an occasional case.

Q.—Since January, 1893, has a case come to your knowledge? A.—I can recall two or three cases.

Q.—What has been done with those inmates? Did you spend any time investigating this uter in the interest of the accused?" asked

ases.
Q.—What has been done with those inmates?
...They have been reduced in grade, and have een placed on the no double tier in the south lock of cells, where they can be under constant bearvation. Observation.

Q.—What do you mean by no double cells?
A.—That means that no other prisoners shall under any circumstances be put in the same

ell. Q.—Has, in your opinion, the clearing out of bese criminals cleared the institution of such practices? A.—It has, to a large extent. Q.—Can you remember whether in the cases since 1893 the accused are old inmates or new inmates? A.—I think they are mostly new-

since 1863 the accused are old inmates or new inmates? A.—I think they are mostly new-comers.

Mr. Hopps followed Col. Bryan on the stand. He is the chief clerk of the Reformatory. He proceeded to demolish the statements of the prosecution that spankings have increased at a rate greater than that of the increase of population in the Reformatory. This allegation has been one of the chief charges on which the demand for Mr. Brockway's removal has been made. Mr. Hoppe's figures showed that in 1889 the percentage of average daily spankings to the average daily population was .078. The population was 1.070. In 1890 the figures were .122; population, 1.204. In 1892 the figures were .122; population, 1.397, and in 1893 the figures were .127; population, 1.397, and in 1893 the figures were .127; population, 1.397, and in 1893, the figures were .127; population 1.470. The number of spankings in these years were; In 1889, 261; in 1890, 480; in 1891, 525; in 1892, 621, and in 1893, 681. The committee did not understand how Mr. Hoppe arrived at his daily figures, and he explained that in 1890 the average spanking was one and a fraction in a thousand a day. In 1891 it was one and a smaller fraction a thousand. It was the same in 1892, and in 1893 was one and a little larger fraction in a thousand, in the five years the figures had varied only five one-thousandths. Mr. Hoppe swore that in the five years 1,130 inmates were spanked, an average of 230 a year, or a twentieth of one per cent, a day to the average daily population. The total number of written warnings the superintendent had sent these inmates in the same time was 18,695.

Of the 1,130 inmates spanked, 957 were

bim if he had ever suffered injustice in connection with the investigation of complaints against him. White said he thought there were occasions when he had not had the benefit of the arrange daily population. The total range when he had not had the benefit of the manner of the properties of the first parked Mr. Gilbert.

"I did not," said White, "but I learned stepography there, and am earning my living a tial good looking man came into the room. He had the appearance of a prosperous business man. He wore fashionable clothing, a high shat, and care vas, of course, not given, and he testified under the name of John Hrown. He told Mr. Stanchfeld that lie had been in the Reformatory from september, 1892, to November, 1993, and was continued to the said state of the said state o

Accused of Personating a Policeman.

The young man arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court on Saturday under the name of "John Doe," and who was then remanded on a charge of personating an officer, turns out to be Gustavus A. Beyers, 17 years old, of 107 be fustavus A. Beyers, 17 years old, of 107 Floyd street, Brooklyn. His relations are said to be wealthy. The complainant against him is Birdle King, 21 years old, who says she is a ctgarmaker, and lives at 126 Clinton street. According to her story Beyers accosted her on Fourteenth street on Friday night and then threatened to arrest her unless she paid him \$10. Yesterday the prisoner was again arraighed, and Justice Simms held him in \$1,000 for the firand Jury.

Argument was heard by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday upon an application made by ex-Sur

rogate Ransom and Lawyer Charles H. Beckett, regate Ransom and Lawyer Charles H. Beckett, representing Violet J. Kram and other heirs of the late Benjamin Bichardson, the millionaire, for an order to restrain William t. Washburn and Emma Richardson, as executors of the estate, from selling at public auction a large quantity of real estate. It was said, in support of the motion, that there was pending before Surrogate Arnoid a motion for the removal of the executors upon charges of mismanagement, and also that, in the present condition of the real estate market, the property would not bring its full value if sold at auction. Decision was reserved.

Almost Fainted When He Heard He Was a Mrs. John Ryan, who was burned by the ex-

plosion of a lamp thrown at her by her husband at their bome on Spuyten Duyvil road on the night of Sept. 2, died of her injuries on Monday.
Bysa was arraigned before Police Justice Divver in the Morrisania Police Court yesterlay.
He did not know of his wife's death, and almost
fainted when the Justice informed him. He was
remanical without ball for examination before
the Coroner.

KILLING BY THE TROLLEY IT IN SOMETIMES MANSEAUGHTER.

SAYS JUDGE LIPPINCOTT.

He Instructs the Grand Jury to Indict Neg-ligent Motor Men-It Must Also Tackle the Question of Jersey City's Water. The September term of the Hudson county ourts opened yesterday in the Court House in Jersey City, Justice Lippincott and Judges Hudspeth, Kenny, and Hoffman were on the ench, and there was an unusually large attendance of lawyers. Justice Lippincott, in his charge to the Grand Jury, devoted special attention to three subjects, and his remarks gave

"I am compelled to conclude that crimes of a violent character are increasing in this county. Homicides have increased of late, rapidly increased; wife murder has been frequent, and abate. The protection of, and the entire safety of, the person are essentially necessary to the preservation of society and good government. should be met with prompt action at your hands. and with swift and unrelenting punishment." After speaking of the persistent violation of the law in regard to selling liquor on Sunday,

Justice Lippincott called attention to the frequency of fatal accidents on the trolley lines. Charles B. Thurston, foreman of the Grand Jury, who is a director in the Consolidated Traction Company, listened to this part of the

Justice Lippincott said:

There is also another very important matter which should be, very briefly perhaps, brought to your attention. Deaths by accident have become very frequent. Personal injury, not re-sulting in death, by accident has become frequent. Now, from mere or unavoidable acci-dent, resulting in death or personal injury, no liability whatever arises, but the general rule of law is that where death or other personal injury results to one by reason of the omission on the part of another to discharge a legal duty, there a criminal liability arises for man-slaughter in the case of death, or for an assault and battery where death does not ensue. If the neglect of a legal duty is the cause of death, the person guilty of such neglect is chargeable with manslaughter. If death does not result, but only other personal injury, then he is chargeable with assault and sonable care in his acts toward another. There is a legal duty owing from one to the other, and a negligent emission of the performance of that duty, resulting in death or other bodily injury,

is indictable. "There are many familiar illustrations o these principles of law—a motorman, running his electric car along the streets carelessly, negligently, runs over another and kills him, it is manslaughter, although it was not his intention to injure him. A motorman running his car at a dangerous rate of speed along the streets, running over another by reason of, this dangerous rate of speed, the death arising from this omission of duty to run at a reasonable rate of speed, he becomes guilty of manslaughter. A person by careless driving unintentionally runs over another and kills him, is guilty of manslaughter. If persons in charge of the running of steamboats, railroad trains, electric trolley cars, horse cars, or other public conveyances, neglect the duty of using reasonable care, and death results therefrom, they are answerable for manslaughter. So, too, the master who neglects to use reasonable care in furnishing reasonably safe appliances for his workmen, if death results is guilty of manslaughter, whether it be in the erection of buildings, the running of machinery, or in any other employment. Reasonable care is exacted in these relations, and a neglect of it results in a criminal lability, and if the neglect is one which arises because of the directions and instructions of the officers of acroporation, under which instructions and directions the servants of a corporation act causing death or other bodily injury, the officers of such corporation become alike answerable with the servants thereof whose direct act caused the death or other bodily injury. There are many other illustrations of the principle which might be suggested, but if cases of this character are presented to you you can at all times have the aid of the Prosecutor of the Pleas and the Court.

"In making these observations to you there is not in the mind of the Court any special case to which your attention is directed. I understand some arrests have been made for criminal negligence is shown by evidence before you, resulting in death or other bodily injury, you should not shrink from an i these principles of law-a motorman running his electric car along the streets carelessly, neg-

"There is one other subject," he said, "which so vitally concerns the public health and comfort of the community that it demands the notice of the court. I refer to the condition of the drinking water of Jersey City. For years past it has been said that this water was unfit for use in the families of the community and for a long time syndicates have been offering to furnish Jersey City with pure water, and it is publicly charged that combinations have been made between the representatives of the syndicates and public officials, and it is said that jobs have been the representatives of the syndicates and public officials, and it is said that jobs have been the result of these combinations antagonistic to the public interests, and scandalous reports have been circulated affecting the integrity of public officials.

"It is now said that the water is worse than it has ever been, and it is publicly charged that persons in authority are interested in maintaining this bad condition with a view to creating a public sentiment in favor of a change of supply which will entail the expenditure of millions of dollars from the public treasury in order that they may be benefited personally thereby. Jobbery and corruption are publicly charged in this matter, and it is for you find ground for indictment I know that you will act promptly and present indictments to the Court, where they will be as promptly dealt with. It is the right of the people to know whether their drinking water is unnecessarily bad or not. They have a right to ask if there be a conspiracy in which their servants are concerned to maintain the bad condition of the water. The people have the right to insist upon obvious and simple methods of improving the quality of their drinking water as high as bossible in the reservoirs by taking water out of the sources of supply at its highest state, and such other methods as are known to experts as will render the water pure as possible under existing conditions. It is a matter of common observation and remark that durin

Fourteen Suits for Damages Against the dersey City Trailey.

Fourteen suits for damages against the Consolidated Traction Company, brought by per-sons injured or the relatives of Bersons killed so a injured or the relatives of Bersons killed by the trolley cars in Jersey City, are on the calendar of the Hudson county Circuit Court for trial at the present term. This is a very small proportion of the accidents which have oc-curred. In the great majority of cases the com-pany's adjuster of claims succeeds in effecting a compromise. There are many more suits to follow in which the papers have not yet been filed.

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WAS IT MRS. GRUNSPARN'S BODY? Jews Declare that the Body of a Christian Woman Was Barled as Hers.

Mrs. Annie Grunspahn, the 23-year-old wife a carpenter who lives at 117 Seigel stret, Williamsburgh, was attacked with dysentery ten days ago, and Dr. Leon Louris of 270 Howes street was called in. As Grünsbahn was too poor to employ some one to look after his wife during her illness, the doctor obtained an order from the Charities Commissioners for Mrs. Grünspahn's removal to the Kings County Hospital. Grünspahn went there last Wednesday and found his wife was apparently much improved. She told him that she would leave the place in two or three days. On Saturday Grunspabn received a letter from the superintendent telling him that his wife was dead. Grünspahn went to the hospital, and the manner in which he was treated he related to a SUN reporter yes-

"I was dumfounded," he said, "when I got a letter saying that my wife was dead. I immediately went to the hospital and told the superintendent that there must be something wrong, as my wife was much improved when I saw her Wednesday. The doctor was gruff to me, and said my wife was dead and to hurry and have ther body taken away or they would have it buried. They showed me the body, but it couldn't have been that of my ocar wife. This body was emaciated, while my wife was always a healthy looking woman. When I left the institution I went to an undertaker, and the body was brought to my house on Sonday atternoon.

John Schlitz, an undertaker in Moore street. Williamsburgh, took the body to Mr. Grünspahn, but that of some other woman, and they refused to handle the corpse. Grünspahn was directed to come forward and say whether or not the body was his wife's. He refused, saying that he had a horror of dead people.

The body was buried in Washington Cemetery on Monday, and when the mourners, most of whom were women, returned from the cemetery they held a meeting in Grünspahn's house, and some of them united in declaring that the corpse was not that of Mrs. Grünspahn's house, and some of them united in declaring that the corpse was not that of Mrs. Grünspahn's house, and some of them united in declaring that the corpse was not that of Mrs. Grünspahn's house, and some gathered around Grünspahn's house, specially wor hundred excited men and women, gathered around Grünspahn's house yesterday morning and demanded that an investigation be made.

A delegation of Jews, with Grünspahn at the head, went to the hespital in the afternoon. It was assured that the woman who died was Mrs. Grünspahn. The superintendent said that no mistake had been made. He added that Mrs. Grünspahn's liness took a fatal turn unexpectedly, and that she was not improved when her husband was there a week ago.

Dr. Louria was surprised when he heard of the woman's death.

"I do not see how it was possible that she could die, from the nature of her illness when I first attended her." he said last night. "There seems to me to be something wrong, and an investigation should be made."

The superintendent of the hospital said that as my wife was much improved when I saw her Wednesday. The doctor was gruff to me, and

been prevented.

Mrs. Grünspahn was called the "star of the Jewish colony" on account of her beauty. She had two children.

MRS. J. H. VANDERBILT'S ALIMONY. She Wants Her Husband Punished for Contempt for Falling to Pay It.

A motion was on the calendar in Supreme Court. Chambers, before Justice Lawrence vespunish her husband, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, for contempt of court for his neglect to pay her alimony. By consent of both parties the argument

was postponed until Friday.

Jacob H. Vanderbilt is a son of the late Capt. Jacob Vangerbiit of Staten Island, Commodore Vanderbilt's brother. He married the plaintiff in the spring of 1886. Assumed names were used, because his father had threatened to disinheri

because his father had threatened to disinherit him if he married against his wishes. Capt. Vanderbilt heard of the marriage and declared that he would turn young Vanderbilt out upon the world if he did not get rid of his wife. From that time young Vanderbilt did all that he could to get rid of her, it is alleged. Finally she brought suit for separation upon the ground of his failure to support her. In October, 1802. Justice Barrett ordered Vanderbilt to pay her alimony of \$100 a month and a counsel fee of \$600.

Under the decision of Justice Barrett. Mrs. Vanderbilt received permission to apply to the court, at any time that she considered the circumstances warranted it, for an increase in the amount of the alimony. She says now that a considerable fortune was bequeathed to her husband in trust by his father, and that he also receives an income from the estate of Commodore Vanderbilt. She thinks, therefore, that he should be compelled to pay her more alimony. She charges that he has neglected to pay her the alimony which Justice Barrett ordered, and she intimates that this fact is caused by his having overdrawn the income due him from his father's estate. Mrs. Vanderbilt will ask the court to appoint a receiver of the trust fund that is held for his benefit, in order that her regular allowance may be paid to her without fall.

ONE BROKE HIS LEG. Wild Doings of Three Men in a Brooklyn

While the storm was at its height on Monday ening three men ran into Samuel Fitzgerald's Brooklyn, and asked for three beers. Mr. Fitzgerald furnished the beverages in a hurry, and the customers, having emptied the glasses, amashed them on the noor simultaneous The an unusually startling flash of lightning. The smashed them on the floor simultaneously with an unusually startling flash of lightning. The saloon keeper remonstrated, whereupon the three men started in to clean out the place.

When they had partly wrecked the furniture the trio started on a run for the street. One of them, James Mahoney of 227 Bond street, tumbled head over heels in his flight, and failed to regain his feet, one leg having been broken. His companions, Patrick Maloney and Dennis Hagan of 20 Brooklyn avenue, were arrested, and yesterday Justice Haggerty sent them to jail for twenty-nine days each for intoxication, and held them for further examination for malicious mischief. The disabled man was sent to the hospital.

Rate War in the Towing Business on the Hudson. ALBANY, Sept. 11.- The greatest rate wa which has ever been known in the towing business on the Hudson River is now in progress, and it is probable that before the season is over there will be one towing line less. The war is between the Cornell and the Ronan towing lines. The former company bought the Beverwyck line, and it is said on good authority that at the same time it was negotiating to buy the beats of the Honan line, and that being unancessful in this, the rate war was begun. The canaliers, of course, are delighted at this state of affairs, for they will save large sums of money. The old charge for towing a leadest canal boat from Albany to New York was \$25. Now it is \$8. The rate for towing an empty canal boat from New York to Albany was \$8. Now it is \$5. The rate for a loaded boat from New York to Albany was \$18. The cut rate is \$10. Both companies have agents along the river between New York and this city who are offering "special" rates. lines. The former company bought the Bever

Who Is This Browned Man!

PERKSKILL, Sept. 11.-Last Thursday evening. as the steamer James W. Baldwin was passing ons Island, a man fell overboard and was drowned. It was said at the time that he was I. Wall, a farmer, residing at Orange Lake, back of Newburgh. This morning the body of a man came ashore near Peekskill. It was muti-lated and decomposed beyond recognition. He was well dressed and wore among other jewelry a Masonic emblem. On the fly leaf of a memo-randum book in his pocket was written decorge Ball. Check 211, berth 33, was also found in the book. After taking the physician's testi-meny the Coroner's jury adjourned until the Coroner could inquire as to the likelihood of this man being the one who fell from the Bald-win. back of Newburgh. This morning the body of a

Killed by Electricity.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 11. A shocking accident ecurred in this city at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Frederick J. Harroun, an employee of the Brush Electric Light Company, was instantly killed by touching the iron frame that holds the killed by touching the iron frame that holds the globe and carbons of an electric light. The lights were turned out at daylight and no current was supposed to be passing through them. The lamp swings very low, so the unfortunate man's hand maintained its hold on the frame until a passer by pried it off with a ladder. Harronn expired before his hand was removed. The fiesh on the back of his hand was discolored with black and his marks, and the whole hand was badly swollen. The inside of the hand, where it had touched the frame, was burned to the bone.

A New Religious Sect.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 11.—The Church of Apostolic Faith and Order is the name of a new religious sect which has been started here. The mem-bers are mostly Baptists, and their leader, the Rev. H. W. Evans, is an old Baptist minister. The movement is a return to primitive Chris-tianity, to the time when choirs, pew rent, sal-saried ministers, and other refluencests of mol-sure religion were unknown. The members as-sect that this movement is due to general dissat-isfaction among Baptists. A PROMOTER SENT TO JAIL.

H. WILCOX ACCUSED OF FRAUD ON A KENTUCKY CLERGYMAN. The Administrators of the Rev. George Stanbers Trying to Get Back \$15,000 He invested in a Land Scheme Wit-cox as a Promoter of Enterprises,

A. H. Wilcox was accessed vesterday at the St. Denis Hotel on an order issued by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court in a civil suit brought by P. B. Stanbery of Obio, and Assemblyman Charles M. Codding of Westfield, N. J., administrators of the estate of the late Rev. George Stanbery of Lexington, Ky. The suit is to recover \$15,000, alleged to have been fradulently obtained by Wilcox in 1890, from the Rev. Mr. Stanbery in real estate transactions. A cospialntiff in the action is Frederick & usey of Philadelphia, who alleges that he was

also taken in by Wilcox.

According to the complaint and the affidavits flied therewith, Wilson has been a promoter of Western land enterprises. It is alleged that he bought worthless land in the Northwestern States and organized land companies to get rid of it at high prices. He sent broadcast over the country circulars and prespectuses of these companies. Among the investors caught were the Rev. Mr. Stanbery, who put in about \$15,-

It is said that he is the son of a farmer in Chautauqua county, this State. For a while he was a country school teacher. In 1886 he went to Philadelphia and opened a drug store. Afterward he incorporated a patent medicine concern and made a good deal of money out of the remedies he advertised in the country press. He then became known in Philadelphia as a gromoter of Western land schemes. He organized the Prudential Real Estate and Trust Company, with a capital stock of \$1,00,000, but soon got out of it. Then, it is said, he came to this city and tried to start a bank in Hariem, to be known as the Cosmopolitan Hank, which was to have a capital of \$5,000,000, it is said that he chtained a charter, but that it was revoked because of some violation of the banking laws.

The Rev. Mr. Stanbery was the son of Henry Stanbery, Attorney-tieneral in President Johnson's Cabinet. He was an Episcopal clergyman, and inherited a fortune. Before taking stock in Wilcox's enterprises he had several interviews with Wilcox, who went from Philadelphia to Lexington for that purpose.

When the administrators of the Rev. Mr. Stanbery's estate reached the conclusion that he had been swindled by Wilcox, they set out to find the promoter. He had left Philadelphia, and they were obliged to employ detectives to trace him. He was finally located at Chicago last spring. He had been there for two years, had an office in the Omnab building in Yan Buren street, and lived with his wife at 219 Ohio street.

In June Mr. Codding went to Chicago to see Wilcox. They had an interview, and Wilcox paid two or three small claims against him. They arranged to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel the following morning to talk over the Stanbery matter. When they met, Wilcox offered to compromise for \$7,450, which was about half the amount of the claim. Mr. Codding was unwilling to accept that amount, and another interview was arranged for the next morning. That night, however, Wilcox left Chicago.

Mr. Codding put detectives on Wilcox's track, again and, after tracing him to various cities. dies he advertised in the country press. He then became known in Philadelphia as a fromoter of

another interview was arranged for the next morning. That night, however, Wilcox left Chicago.

Mr. Codding put detectives on Wilcox's track again and, after tracing him to various cities, they finally found him in Buffalo, where he had made preparations togo into business. Mr. Pussy went on to Buffalo from Philadelphia, and Mr. Codding from this city, and they made an appointment to meet Wilcox at the Arlington Hotel for the purpose of talking the matter over. After several meetings Wilcox agreed to settle both the Stanbery claim and that of Pussy, but asked for several days time in which to raise the money. That was assented to by Codding and Pussy, but while they were waiting Wilcox again disappeared.

That was three weeks ago, and since then the detectives have been busy trying to find him. He was finally heard of in this city, and yesterday he was finally heard of in this city, and yesterday he was arrested and taken to Ludlow street jail, where he now is.

THREW HIS NIECE FROM A WINDOW. Peter McArdle Then Threw Himself Out-He Escapes Harm-Not So the Child.

Mary Hicks, an old Irish woman of 32 Hicks street, Brooklyn, ran into the lower Fulton street police station at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and told Acting Captain Colgan that her nephew. Peter McArdle, had thrown out of a second-story window his little niece, Mame, 5 years old, and had jumped out after her. Policeman McCormack went around to the house and found that as a clothesline had broken McArdle's fall, he was uninjured. The little girl, however, had fallen sixteen feet to the stones below the window, and lay as still as death.

He summoned a Brooklyn Hospital ambulance

He summoned a Brooklyn Hospital ambulance and then took McArdie to the station, where he is held, charged with felonious assault.

He is a circus performer. He has travelled with Barnum, and done almost everything, from equestrian work to end man in the minstrel show afterward, which was his last occupation in Pony Bill's circus. At the hospital title Mame was said to be hadly injured internally, but it was thought that she would recover.

Mrs. Hicks told a reporter that little Mame's parents are away in the country. She is their only child. Although she had! only child. Although she had only been to public school No. 7 since it opened last week, her teacher gave her a reward Monday, and said she was the best girl in the class. She is a pretty child, with yellow curls and bright blue eyes.

McArdle came home Saturday night after an absence of six months. He acted strangely. Shortly before noon yesterday McArdle went to the public school and told Miss Hart, the teacher, that he wanted to take Mamie home. The child was allowed to go. When they got home Mamie sait down by the open window with her slate. Mrs. Hicks sat at another window. Suddenly Mrs. Hicks seard a scream and saw McArdle and the child disappear out of the window. The police say McArdle has delirium tremens.

A Squall Upset Their Racing Shell.

Kingston, Sept. 11. While rowing down the Hudson from Albany in a racing shell last night William Vanderveer, a sou of the former cashier of the St. Nicholas Bank. New York, and A. Hopper of the same city were struck by a If. Hopper of the same city were struck by a sudden squall, which upset the boat. The young men were thrown into the water and had a hard struggle for their lives. They clung to the boat until it drifted to a dock about six miles above this city, where they were reacued by an Italian. Charles Livingston, who lives near the scene of their rescue, took care of the men over night. To-morrow they will continue their trip down the river to New York.

Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor, SARATOGA, Sept. 11. - The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor of the State of New York met re to-day. It is the thirteenth regular session, and is held in the ball room of Congress Hall, and is held in the ball room of Congress Hall, which is also headquarters. There is an attendance of over 200. The presiding officer in the business meeting is C. P. Ingersoil of Buffalo. The Knights of Honor is a benevotent in surance organization. The number of members in this State is about 16,000. At the business session to-day only routine business was done, and adjournment taken till Wednesday morning.

Died While Under Arrest for Murder. ALBANY, Sept. 11.- H. W. Reed, who was nder arrest charged with murdering Thomas Nason in the former's orchard on Sept. 7, died carly this morning in the City Hospital. Reed was 80 years of age, and had long suffered from kidney trouble, but since his arrest he rapidly grew weaker till the end.



Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,

Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remody for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Bad Faste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

CORRETT MAY BE INDICTED. Justice Bepne Birects an Inquiry Into the Kinetoscope Fight.

Justice Depue of New Jersey charged the Essex county Grand Jury at Newark, yesterday, to make a careful investigation of the reports regarding the finish fight which took place before the Edison kinetoscope at the Orange laboratory last Friday, and to indict all persons whom they might find were concerned in it.

The charge was specific. "If the reports contained in the newspapers present these facts truly," said Justice Depue, "there has undoubtedly been a violation of law.

the Rey. Mr. Stanbery, who put in about \$15,000 and never got it back. Since his death the
administrators of his catate have been trying to
recover the money.

Wilcox is about 45 years old, and is married.
It is said that he is the soul of a farmer in

by the terms of the agreement correct was to knock his man out in siz rounds or forfeit all claim to the purpose.

Courtney at the start tried to force the fighting. He rushed savagely at Corbett and swung a heavy right for the law, which to bett ducked neatly. Courtney rushed several times, but never succeeded in reaching the channolm. Then Corbett took a hind at the punching, and landed a fine upper cut on Courtney's chin as the round closed. Corbett contented himself by avoiding tourtney's fierce rushes in the second round, and the round ended with very few blows having been struck.

The third, fourth, and fifth rounds were a plain case of brute strength against science. Courtney rushed again and again, and Corbett ducked and punched his antagonist where it would do the most good.

In the sixth round Corbett went right to work and in a very few moments Courtney was down and unable to rise.

The fight lasted just six minutes, not counting the intermissions.

fight lasted just six minutes, not counting

EIGHT PERSONS POISONED.

Beef that Was Wholesome on Sunday Made them Ill on Monday.

A case of poisoning by which the lives of eight ersons who live on a little farm at Arlington, N. J., are endangered, is being investigated by the boy, is almost at the point of death, and others August Crawford is the head of the family and

owner of the farm where the poisoning occurred. He bought some corned beef on Saturday in

He bought some corned beef on Saturday in Washington Market. The entire family ate heartily of it on Sunday and experienced no ill effect.

On Monday the remainder was served at breakfast to Mr. Crawford, his wife, and two children, two servants, and the children of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sebater, who were boarding with him during the summer. The elder Sebaters did not partake of the beef, and were not attacked as were the others. One of their children, Edward, aged 9 years, ate of it heartily. He was found afterward in convulsions on Kearney avenue, half a mile from his home, by Officer Zitzow of the Kearney police, who at once called Dr. Exton and had the lad removed to his home. There it was found that every member of the household who had eaten of the beef was well nigh helpless. A thorough investigation is being made to determine how the meat became poisonous after being used on Sunday.

CARPET T. M. STEWART, 326 7th Av. CLEANING. Telephone Call

Tegal Motices. SUPREME COURT—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor. Aldermen, and Commonal York of the York to certain Isades on St. ANN SAYENUE, One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-sepath streets, in the Twenty-hird ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1880, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1880.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New Teach as a person Form of said court, to the held at the said supreme Court of the state of New Teach as a person Form of said court, to the held at the said supreme Court of the held at the said supreme to the said supr

and the appurtenances thereto belonging on St. Ann's avenue. One Hundred and Forty-eighth streets, in the Twenty-third ward of said city, the fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1888, as in property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by add chapter 35 of the Laws of 1888, as amonded by a site of the said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1888, as amonded by a site of the said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1888, as amonded by a site of 1889, as amonded by the described as follows:

Beginning at the laws of 1889, as amonded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street with the westerly side of 8t, Ann's avenue and running thence northerly along the westerly side of St. Ann's avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-side of One Hundred and Forty-side of One Hundred and innerty along the southerly side of One Hundred and Innerty along the southerly side of One Hundred and Innerty along the southerly side of One Hundred and Innerty along the and one-half inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of heginning.

Dated New York, Sept. 10, 1884.

Will.13M H. Clark.

Southerly all the side of the Corporation.

No. 2 Tryon Row. New York City.

Medical.

ABILITY, OLD DR. SMITH, 184 East 18th st., near 3d av. staften; oldest specialist; over 45 years in New York city; blend, akin, ulcers, sore throat, mouth; pairful swellings, pair back, head, bones, chest, heart lungs, kidness, bladder, freitation, frequent painful urmation, discharges, strictures, gleet, My METHOD cures permanently nervous debility, seakness, errors of youth, had dreams, lost manhood, melancholy, dizziness, shyness, frembling, impediments to marriage, weak underveloped organs. Be careful in selecting your physician, for young doctors are advertising more years no practice than they are years old avoid them, medical companies, aguaries, electricity, and beit humings, lowest charges, lest medicine and freatment; advice free: 9 to 9, no pay unless cured.

October 1988, 425 P. S. P. C. L. L.

OLD DR. GREY, 45 YEARS A SPECIAL. discharges, steet, atractures, sore throat nose, mouth, bonsine, blood, skin, kidney and bladder trouble, stone, reased, indead, steeling, etc. 01,10 BH, GHEY'S reased, indead, steeling, etc. 01,10 BH, GHEY'S reased, but the state of structure and steeling, but dreams, lost tractice, etc. or structure organs, more dimens to marriage, etc. or structure organs in more dimens to marriage, etc. or structure of years at 170 East 17th st. near Union square. However, the structure of the structure of

ATTENTION OLD DR GRINDLE.

Graduate University tity of New Yors -medical department, 35 years specialist in diseases of men only,
sores, ulcers, akin, bissed, discharges, gleet, strictures,
sidney, bladder; positive cure for nervous debility,
wess, undeveloped organs, impediments to marriage,
organic weakness. DR GRINDLE guarantees a querk,
permahent cure in all diseases peculiar to men. Office
over 15 years at 171 West 12th st., between 5th and 7th
avs. 10west charges for medicine only, attive free.
Hours 9 to 9: Sundays 0 to 8. No harse unless cured. A. A. QUICKEST PERMANENT cure guaranteed in diseases of men. dangerous cases solicited: relief at once; first-class setsuiffer freatment only. The tending specialist in R.NSCHUR, or West 27th st., 0 to 3.; to 8:30: Sundays 10 to 1. A LADY DOCTOR and specialist in female com-plaints and bregularities. Mrs. LANDAU, 229 Lexington at.

1.0 sington av.

(1) TTING and sounds don't curre street ures and men's
diseases, but cause the pay of the prostate, bladder,
and kidneys. Eithysent and Approximate Solvent Burneys,
104 East 1988 at, has caref Approximate ages with pathless questions after the sufferyer had been cut be times,
10210238 with sounds, and left with fatal diseases. DR. AND MICS. REINHAMD. Surest success in treat mout of female foregularities. in years' experi ciscs. 148 East 351 st.

CAR FARE SAVED, TIME SAVED, ANNOYANCE SAVED by Sending Your Advertising for THE SUN Through the American District Messenger Office

Nearest Your Location t Charges the Same as a MAIN OFFICE.

AFTER A DROUGHT

the rain comes in forrents. Neither wind nor cain takes the share out of a tailor-made HODGHAN'S MACKINTOSH the new fall styles excel all former efforts pro-

HODGMAN RUBBER COMPANY COR. GRAND ST. ABJETH AV HOTEL

Public Motices.

The charge was specific.

"If the reports contained in the newspapers present these facts truly," said, Justice Depue, "there has undoubtedly been a violation of law, it will be pour duty to take notice of it, no matter what collateral purpose, what incidental motive parties may have had in view in conducting these violations of law. The criminal laws apply to all classes of the community, and a man may as well do murder for the sake of scientific investigation as violate any other laws for inquiries and experiments of this character, I really hope that these reports are exaggerated, but I will ask you gentlemen to investigate them, and if, as appears very probable, there has been a violation of the law, the Court will certainly expect from this Grand Jury that it will be followed by an indistinct, no matter who are the parties concerned."

The evidence could be procured, he said, from newspaper men, who are not amenable, and consequently would not be incriminating themselves.

The principals in the fight were champion in the believe of the fallow of the principals of the fallow of the fallow of the principals of the fallow of the principals of the said of the fallow of the

shee named in the resolution the following application of the Forty-second Street, Mannataneous and St. Sucholas Avenue Railway Company will be and sidered as required by the provisions of the harmod law.

To the Honorshie the Common Council of the try of New York.

The petition of the Forty-second street, Machatan ville and St. Sicholas Avenue Railway Company of Security above.

That your petitioner is and for many years has peag a street surface railroad corporation, owning, one-sating, and using a street surface railroad. Industry, upon, and along certain after the Honorshie The City of New Yorks railroad corporation, organized the City of New Yorks railroad corporation, organized the City of New Yorks railroad corporation organized in Control to the City of New York as railroad corporation organized in Control to the City of New York for the purpose of owning constructing maintaining, and operating street horse railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property for compensation in the City of New York.

That your petitioner has made and filed in card of the offices in which its certificate of meotiperation in filed a statement of the names and descriptions of the streets, roads, and highways in and upon which is a proposed to construct, maintain, and operate the sp. That your petitioner proposes to extend, construk, maintain, and operate the sp. That your petitioner proposes to extend, construk, maintain, and operate its and railroad upon and slong the surface of the following streets or highway in the City of New York, vit. Begreet or highway in the City of New York, vit. Begreet to the casteris also affaired and the surface of the following streets or highway in the City of New York, vit. Begreet to the casteris also of Elafrin avenue.

That the said railroad proposed to be constructed, extended, maintained, and operated by your petitioner will read to your petitioner in the line across the City of New York at Eighty-slath street, or the through said Eighty sixth street from Tenth avenue Av

tioner obtain the consent of the Common Council of the City of New York to enable your petitioner to construct, extend, maintain, and operate the said proposed railroad.

Your petitioner therefore prays, and hereby makes application to the Common Council of the City of New York, for its consent and permission to be granted to your petitioner, its successors, lessees, and assigns, for the construction, extension, maintenance, and operation by your petitioner, its successors, lessees, and assigns, for the construction, extension, maintenance, and operation by your petitioner, its successors, lessees, and assigns, of a street surface rail road for public use, in conveyance of persons and property, for compensation, through, upon, and along the surface of the savera, avenues, and high ways, as above set forth and described togs, urn-outs, turn-tables, and suitable and for the necommodation of the cars which shall be run over the said railroad by your petitioner, its successors, lessees, or assigns. And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

Dated NEW YORK, Aug. 39, 1844.

THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AYENUE RAILWAY COM, PANY.

By JOHN S, FOSTE, being duly sworm, says, that he is the Fresident of the above-named petitioner; that he he read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and as to those matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and as to those matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and as to those matters the believes it to be true.

CHALLES STRAUSS.

V. C.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in the resolution.

His flex P. BLAKE.

CHALLES STRAUSS.

CHARLES STRAUSS.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in the resolution.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. (Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 15 will close (PROMETLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY—ALS A.M. employmentary 10.A.M.

WEINERDIAY,—ALFA M. isupplementary 10 A. M., for EUROPE, per steamship Events, via Sutthanpton letters must be directed "per Berlin" at 1. A. M. isupplementary 13 Ba A. M. for You Curacos, per steamship Fenerala letters for other Colombian Dorts mot be directed "per Venerala" at 12 M. for DENERARA direct, per Venerala", at 12 M. for DENERARA direct, per steamship Antilla (letters must be directed "per Antilla"). at 12 M. for DENERARA direct, per steamship Antilla (letters must be directed "per Antilla"). The directed "per Antilla" is at 12 M. for DENERARA (letters for other parts of Kurope must be directed "per Germanie"; at 1 P. M. for CHE, per steamship Baralon, via Havana (letters for Tampico and Progress) must be directed "per Rarataga", at 4 P. M. for LA MACCA and OKEYCOWN, per steamship City of Dallas, from New Orleans, at 4 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, or steamship City of Dallas, from New Orleans, at 4 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, at 1 P. M. for JA MAICA and OKEYCOWN, per steamship Antilla must be directed for Cardinagen and sea and the steamship Antilla must be directed per Landaca and Sea and Landaca and Cardinagen and Sea and Landaca and Cardinagen and Sea and Landaca and Cardinagen and Sea at 1 Cardinagen an